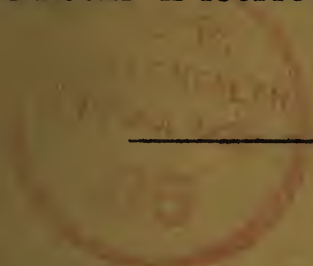


**Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council.**



REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of
Health**

For the Year 1937.



Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of
Health

For the Year 1937.

REPORT

OGMORE & GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council.*

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration, my Report upon the vital statistics and sanitary circumstances of the Ogmore and Garw Urban District for the year 1937.

The resident population, as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1937, is 24,240 persons, which shows a decrease of 930 persons as compared with the previous year.

Migration of the young adult population to other industrial centres has not been arrested, and, since no new industries have been commenced in the area, the drift of the population is likely to be continuous so that with the passage of time and the exhaustion of the coal measures, the district will presumably become derelict.

No steps appear to have been taken or to be in contemplation, either centrally or locally, to meet this threat of depopulation.

Various social organisations have done excellent work in the area to provide occupation for those who are unemployed, but these efforts, although laudable in intention, cannot achieve the results of steady and settled employment in improving the material conditions of the inhabitants.

In a district where the population is falling, the birth-rate declining, and the average age rising, it is inevitable that the death-rate will rise, gradually at first, but more rapidly with the passage of time.

The general death-rate in the district is 12.8, and the birth-rate 15.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The infantile death-rate is 95 per 1,000 live births, and the maternal death-rate 7.6 per 1,000 total births.

The ante-natal clinics and child welfare centres continued to be well attended and the facilities provided for mothers and children were well availed of; the birth-control clinic, at which contraceptive advice is given to mothers for whom further pregnancy was considered undesirable, continued to function; in November, there was set up an obstetric consultant clinic at which consultant advice was made available for obstetric cases presenting some special difficulty or abnormality.

Insofar as the general sanitation of the district is concerned, the unsatisfactory conditions of sewage disposal at Pwllcarn and Garregside, Blaengarw, were finally improved by the incorporation of these areas in the general sewage scheme of the district; improvement was also effected by the construction of a sewer in Glynogwr village to connect with the trunk sewer, but the connection of the elementary school and other properties in the village to the new sewer is not yet complete. There remain for commencement, the scheme for the drainage of Brynmenyn village, the improvement of the sewage disposal works, and the Bettws sewerage scheme; it is hoped that the Brynmenyn scheme at least will be completed in 1938 and so end a nuisance which has persisted for many years.

The construction of new clinic premises at Pontycymmer had not been commenced at the end of the year, but it is anticipated that these premises will be ready for occupation towards the close of 1938.

It is with regret that I record the retirement of Mr. J. D. Owen, Senior Sanitary Inspector, who had given many years of devoted service to the district, and I would bring to your notice, the excellent work performed throughout the year by Mr. Owen and his colleague Mr. J. Rees, the present Senior Sanitary Inspector, by the Matron, by the Health Visitors, and by the Clerical Staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. A. MURPHY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Council Offices,
Brynmenyn,

May, 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

NAME.	QUALIFICATIONS.	OFFICE.	WHOLE OR PART TIME.	Contributions to Salary	
				Under P.H. Acts	By Excheq. Grants
W. A. Murphy ...	M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., D.P.H. (Camb.).	Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent Isolation Hosp.	Whole Time	*	...
Amy L. Jagger	M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H., Wales; M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.	Asst. M.O., Ante-natal Clinics ...	Part Time	...	*
Sybil Morgan ...	B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	M.O., Birth Control Clinic	Part Time	...	...
R. G. Maliphant	M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.R.S. (Eng.), F.C.O.G.	Consultant Obstetrician ...	Part Time	...	*
*J. D. Owen ...	Sanitary Inspector's Cert.; Meat Inspector's Cert.	Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	Whole Time	*	...
J. Rees ...	Sanitary Inspector's Cert.	Sanitary Inspector ...	Whole Time	*	...
Miss M. M. Davies	Meat Inspector's Cert. General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse. Fever Training.	Matron, Isolation Hospital	Whole Time	*	...
Miss E. A. Thomas	General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor ...	Whole Time	...	*
Miss L. M. Thomas	General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor ...	Whole Time	...	*
*Miss P. Whittaker	General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. H.V. Certificate.	Health Visitor ...	Whole Time	...	*
A. B. Grinnell ...	...	Clerk	Part Time	...	...
H. Garnett ...	...	Junior Clerk...	Part Time ...	...	...

*For portion of year.

I.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Acres	...	...	...	...	...	17,984
Estimated resident population, 1937 (Registrar-General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	24,240
Number of inhabited houses, 1937 (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	5,510
Rateable value—Before de-rating	...	...	...	...	...	£103,800
„ „ After de-rating	...	...	...	...	...	£74,232
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£263

2.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief occupation of the male inhabitants is that of coal-mining. The female inhabitants are mainly employed in domestic duties or as shop assistants, dressmakers, clerks or in personal service.

There is no evidence that the chief industry materially affects the health of the inhabitants.

Unemployment and irregular work at the Collieries were again in evidence during the year, and it was found necessary to expend the sum of £1063 6s. 0d., on the supply of milk to necessitous mothers and children under the Council's assisted milk supply scheme.

3.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF 1937.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live	Legitimate	... 356	175	181	} Birth-rate... 15.2
Births	Illegitimate	... 12	6	6	
					Rate per 1,000
Stillbirths	...	... 23	18	5	total births... 59
Deaths	...	... 311	176	135	Death-rate ... 12.8
					Rate per 1,000 total Births
Deaths from	Puerperal sepsis	... 2			} 5.0
	Other puerperal causes	... 1			
puerperal causes	Total	... 3			
					7.6
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—					
All infants per 1,000 live births					95
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					98
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					35
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					Nil
„ „	Whooping-cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
„ „	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1

BIRTHS.

	1937	1936
Birth-rate in Ogmore and Garw ...	15.2	15.9
„ „ England and Wales ...	14.9	14.8
„ „ 148 Smaller Towns ...	15.3	15.0

The birth-rate in the district shows a decrease as compared with that for the previous year.

The natural increase in the population, or the excess of births over deaths only amounted to 47 in 1937.

ILLEGITIMACY.

There were registered during the year, 12 illegitimate births, the number for 1936 being 14.

The number recorded for the year under review is equivalent to a rate of 30 per 1,000 total births.

DEATHS.

	1937	1936
Death-rate in Ogmore and Garw ...	12.8	12.6
„ „ England and Wales ...	12.4	12.1
„ „ 148 Smaller Towns ...	11.9	11.5

The death-rate in the district shows an increase as compared with that for the previous year.

This increase is inevitable, consequent on a constantly falling population and one in which the later age-periods are predominant.

In this connection it will have been noted, that in 1937, there were 175 births of male children and 176 male deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY-

There were registered during the year, the deaths of one mother from septic abortion, one mother from puerperal sepsis and one mother from other puerperal causes, equal to a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 total births; the maternal death-rate for England and Wales was 3.11 per 1,000 total births.

The measures adopted by the Local Authority to combat maternal mortality continue to operate, and were well availed of during 1937; these measures comprise the provision of an obstetric consultant clinic, ante-natal clinics, maternity hospital accommodation, consultant services, hospital facilities for cases of puerperal fever, ambulance facilities, provision of dental treatment and dentures, the provision of milk for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and the services of trained health visitors.

In connection with the provision of extra nourishment for necessitous expectant mothers, mention must be made of the experiment carried out by the National Birthday Trust Fund and the Joint Council of Midwifery with the aid of a grant from the Commissioner

for the Special Areas; in this experiment certain selected foodstuffs are distributed to a limited number of necessitous expectant mothers during the later months of pregnancy. Comparisons are later made between the histories of the confinements of recipients and those of non-recipients. In this district the scheme came into operation in July, 1937, and supplies for 24 expectant mothers are received each month, together with a supply of sterile dressings for use at the confinements.

It is as yet too early to report as to the results of the experiment, but they are so far encouraging as to justify its continuance.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

	1937		1936
Ogmore and Garw, per 1,000 live births	95	...	82
England and Wales	58	...	59
148 Smaller Towns	55	...	55

The infantile death-rate shows an increase as compared with that for the previous year.

A total of 35 infants died under one year of age, and of these 22 died within one month of birth.

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The deaths of children between one and five years of age were equivalent to a death-rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the living population.

Children of this age-period are particularly liable to the effects of malnutrition, and it is very important that they should be under regular medical supervision in order that any deviation from normal health may be detected at an early stage.

It is of the greatest benefit to these children that the Local Authority makes provision for the supply of milk and semi-medicinal foods to necessitous cases.

TREATMENT OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Council, partly in co-operation with the Glamorgan County Council, provide a complete scheme for the treatment of pre-school children.

The facilities offered for dental, visual and orthopædic treatment and for tonsillectomy continue to be well availed of and much appreciated.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The Health Visitors carry out the duties of Infant Protection Visitors under the Children Acts. There are five children in the district adopted for reward.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There were no causes of sickness or invalidity especially noteworthy during 1937.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1937 :—

a) To expectant mothers—

(1) First visits, 299 ; (2) Revisits, 1,077 ; (3) Total visits, 1,376.

(b) To children under one year of age—

(1) First visits, 394 ; (2) Revisits, 2,121 ; (3) Total visits, 2,515.

<i>(c)</i> To children 1 to 5 years.	Total visits	...	...	...	6,826
To children 0 to 5 years	„	„	...	...	9,341
Orthopaedic visits	...	...	...	...	181
Tuberculosis visits	...	...	...	...	732
Ophthalmia visits	...	...	...	...	34
Tonsillectomy after-care visits	...	...	...	...	11

STILLBORN CHILDREN—Whole District.

No.	Medical attention	Period of Gestation	Result of Investigation	Duration of Labour	Numerical Sequence of child	History of Previous Pregnancies
1	No doctor present	Premature	Mother treated for Albuminuria	...	4 hours ... 5th ...	—
2	Doctor present	Premature	Macerated foetus. Illegitimate child	...	5 hours ... 1st ...	—
3	Doctor present	Premature	Macerated foetus; A.P.H.; Mother under treatment; High blood pressure	...	14 hours ... 1st ...	—
4	No doctor present	Full Term	Macerated foetus; very deformed	...	33 hours ... 2nd ...	—
5	Doctor present	Premature	B.B.A.; Child dead before birth	...	12 hours ... 1st ...	—
6	No doctor present	Premature	Macerated foetus; Mother had Albuminuria	...	5 hours ... 1st ...	—
7	Doctor present	Full Term	Abnormal foetus; History of A.P.H. during last few weeks of pregnancy	...	6 hours ... 2nd ...	1 previous stillbirth.
8	Doctor present	Full Term	Extended breech; Instrumental delivery	...	48 hours ... 1st ...	—
9	Doctor present	Premature	Slight A.P.H.; Macerated foetus; Shock caused by fall	...	3 hours ... 10th ...	8 living children, 1 child died aged 5 weeks (Pneumonia)
10	Doctor present	Full Term	Craniotomy performed; Mother died 5 days later	...	18 hours ... 1st ...	—
11	Doctor present	Premature	A.P.H.; Macerated foetus; Instrumental delivery	...	9 hours ... 1st ...	—
12	Doctor present	Full Term	Extended breech; Asphyxia due to delayed after coming head	...	31 hours ... 1st ...	—
13	Doctor present	Full Term	Instrumental delivery; Child dead some time before birth	...	6½ hours ... 6th ...	3 children living, 1 previous stillbirth, 1 child died aged 6 months.
14	Doctor present	Full Term	Prolonged labour; Instrumental delivery	...	33 hours ... 1st ...	—
15	Bridgend Hospital	Full Term	Impacted breech; Prolonged labour	...	20 hours ... 1st ...	—
16	Bridgend Hospital	Full Term	A.P.H.; Macerated foetus; Hydrocephalic	...	8 hours ... 2nd ...	1 previous stillbirth.
17	Bridgend Hospital	Premature	A.P.H.; Macerated foetus	...	1 hour ... 12th ...	9 living children, 2 child'n died under 1 yr., 4 miscarriages.
18	Bridgend Hospital	Premature	Albuminuria; Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	9 hours ... 11th ...	7 children living, 1 previous stillbirth, 1 child died aged 11 months, 1 aged 17 years.
19	Bridgend Hospital	Full Term	Macerated foetus; Instrumental delivery	...	30 hours ... 1st ...	—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE MONTH OF AGE.

No.	Period of Gestation	Age at Death	Numerical Sequence of child			Result of Investigations
1	Premature, 7 mths.	1 hour	...	1st	...	Prolonged labour. Prematurity.
2	Premature, 7 mths.	1 day	...	2nd	...	One of Twins. Both dead. See No. 3. Prematurity.
3	Premature, 7 mths.	1 day	...	1st	...	See No. 2.
4	Premature, 7 mths.	12 hours	...	1st	...	Mother had Pneumonia. Prematurity.
5	Full Term	3 weeks	...	3rd	...	Icterus Gravis. Umbilical Haemorrhage on 9th day. Treated at Cardiff Hospital.
6	Premature, 7 mths.	1 week	...	3rd	...	Weakly and Jaundiced. Prematurity.
7	Premature, 7 mths.	30 minutes	...	2nd	...	Weakly and Cyanosed. Prematurity.
8	Full Term	6 days	...	2nd	...	Profuse haemorrhage from Umbilicus. Malaena Neonatorum
9	Premature, 7 mths.	1 hour	...	6th	1 stillbirth, 1 died aged 8 months, Convulsions.	Prematurity. Mother in very poor health.
10	Full Term	3 weeks	...	3rd	...	Congenital Heart Disease. Convulsions.
11	Premature, 7 mths.	3 weeks	...	12th	1 stillbirth	Inanition. Prematurity. Born and died in Bridgend Hos.
12	Full Term	30 hours	...	1st	...	Difficult birth. Inanition. Born in Bridgend Hospital.
13	Premature	1 week	...	4th	1 stillbirth	Spina Bifida. Born in Bridgend Hospital.
14	Premature, 7 mths.	3 weeks	...	4th	...	Weight 3½-lbs. Very feeble. Prematurity.
15	Full Term	2 weeks	...	7th	...	Bronchitis.
16	Full Term	2 weeks	...	6th	1 died aged 10 days, 1 died aged 15 days	Congenital Heart Disease.
17	Full Term	6 days	...	1st	...	Instrumental delivery. Intracranial Pressure.
18	Full Term	1 day	...	6th	1 stillbirth	Difficult birth. Intracranial haemorrhage due to prolonged labour.
19	Full Term	7 hours	...	4th	...	B.B.A. Cardiac failure and shock. Haemorrhage from Umbilical Cord. Precipitate labour.
20	Premature, 7 mths.	2 hours	...	1st	...	Prematurity.
21	Premature, 7½ mths.	3 days	...	2nd	...	Very feeble. Prematurity and Marasmus.
22	Premature, 7½ mths.	2 weeks	...	2nd	...	Very feeble from birth. Prematurity.

II.—General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The arrangements under this head in so far as are concerned, laboratory and ambulance facilities, and nursing in the home have remained unchanged.

The developments which have taken place in clinic facilities and at the Isolation Hospital are set out hereunder.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Council's Isolation Hospital is situated at Blackmill and comprises three pavilions, containing 36 beds, an administrative block, laundry, mortuary, post-mortem room, and disinfection block.

The erection of the four single-bed admission wards attached to the scarlet fever pavilion was completed during the year.

Proposals have been made for the extension of the laundry and improvement to the equipment; both building and equipment are totally inadequate for present-day needs.

Proposals have also been made for an extension of the administrative block, in which the accommodation for the staff is very cramped judged by modern standards.

Accommodation in the hospital is provided at present for cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, and puerperal fever; in emergency, arrangements can be made for the admission of cases of cerebro-spinal fever and encephalitis lethargica. During 1937, 91 patients, amongst whom 2 deaths occurred, were admitted to hospital.

The Isolation Hospital is an affiliated training school for fever nurses, recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, and in affiliation with the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

At Ogmore Vale the new School Clinic erected by the Glamorgan County Council became available for service as a maternity and child welfare clinic by arrangement between the two Authorities.

The new premises are a marked improvement on those previously used for this purpose.

At Pontycymmer sanction has been obtained from the Welsh Board of Health and a provisional grant has been approved by the Commissioner for the Special Areas for the erection of new clinic premises; it is hoped that these premises will be available towards the end of 1938.

The District Council in November, 1937, set up an Obstetric Consultant Clinic at Ogmores Vale, medically staffed by a part-time consultant obstetrician—Mr. R. G. Maliphant—to which obstetric cases presenting special difficulties could be referred from the routine ante-natal clinics and by the district medical practitioners. It is hoped that full use will be made of the additional facilities provided.

Attendances at Clinics and Centres. OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT CLINIC.

ADDRESS	Sessions	Nature of Accommodation				Provided by
		Doctor's Room	Nurses' Room	Waiting Room	Average Attendance	
School Clinic, Ogmores Vale	... Six-weekly	1	1	1	4	Local Authority

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

ADDRESS	Sessions	Nature of Accommodation				Provided by
		Doctor's Room	Nurses' Room	Waiting Room	Average Attendance	
School Clinic, Ogmores Vale	... Fortnightly	1	1	1	15	Local
West Surgery, Pontypridd ...	... „	1	1	1	14	Authority

The Ante-natal clinics are staffed by a part-time Woman Medical Officer. They continue to be well attended.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

ADDRESS	Sessions	Nature of Accommodation			Average Attendance	Provided by
		Waiting Room	Weighing Room	Consulting Room		
Tabernacle, Blaengarw Noddfa,	Fortnightly	1	1	1	57.2	Local Authority
Pontycymmer A Noddfa,	„	1	1	1	43.2	
Pontycymmer B Church Hall,	„	1	1	1	52.4	
Pontyrhyl ...	„	1	1	—	42.3	
Horeb, Nantymoel A	„	1	1	1	43.9	
Horeb, Nantymoel B	„	1	1	1	36.1	
School Clinic Ogmores Vale A	„	1	1	1	50.6	
School Clinic Ogmores Vale B	„	1	1	1	42.1	
Bethania, Evanstown	„	1	1	—	29.0	

The Child Welfare Centres are under the direct medical control of the Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

ADDRESS	Sessions	Nature of Accommodation			Average Attendance	Provided by
		Doctor's Room.	Nurse's Room.	Waiting Room.		
School Clinic Ogmores Vale	Monthly ...	1	1	1	5.9	Local Authority

The birth control clinic continues to operate at Ogmores Vale. The clinic is medically staffed by a part-time woman medical officer.

Ten monthly sessions were held during 1937; 59 attendances were made, of which 18 were new cases, who had been recommended for contraceptive advice by their own doctors on the grounds that further pregnancy was considered detrimental to their health.

MIDWIFERY & MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Midwives Act, 1936 came into operation during the year, and the Glamorgan County Council as the Local Supervising Authority have provided a domiciliary service of midwives for the greater part of the administrative county. In this area six whole-time midwives have been appointed to provide the domiciliary service required under the Act. The District Council, in collaboration with a number of other County District Councils, made representation to the Minister for an Order, either to appoint them the Local Supervising Authorities for their own areas, in which case the administration of the Midwives Act would come under their control, or, alternatively, that as the Welfare Authorities for their respective districts the duty of providing for a domiciliary service of midwives should be delegated to them by the Glamorgan County Council.

The representations made by the District Councils were not allowed by the Minister and, in consequence, the administration of the Midwives Act is in the hands of the Glamorgan County Council, whilst the administration of the other maternity and child welfare services devolves upon the County District Councils as Welfare Authorities for their respective areas.

The arrangements for the admission of certain maternity cases to Bridgend Infirmary, and for the cost of their maintenance to be borne by the Local Authority, continued in 1937.

67 maternity cases were admitted to the Infirmary at a cost to the Council of £343.

III.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.—The water supply for the district is under the control of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board.

The supply is satisfactory in quantity, but the quality varies with the rainfall in common with all supplies from unprotected upland surface sources. Samples are taken periodically for bacteriological examination by the officers of the Council and of the Water Board; eleven samples were taken by the Council's officers in 1937; the results showed that the supplies were fairly satisfactory. The Water Board has taken active steps to improve the quality of the supplies as evidenced by the following statement, for which I am indebted to the Board's Manager:—

“I have pleasure in submitting the following information:

1. **MAIN RENEWALS.** Approximately 700 yards of 6-inch main at Blaengarw for the High Level Supply.

2. **DYMBATH SOURCE.** A new 8-inch main has been laid from the Dymbath Source to the Board's Reservoir at Llangeinor, where a Filtration Plant is now being erected. This work should have been completed but for the delay in the delivery of material. It is hoped that filtered water will be available for the Aberkenfig-Brynmenyn-Bryncethin area within a few months' time.

3. **DUPLICATION OF 14-IN. MAIN AND INSTALLATION OF 3RD SET OF PUMPS AT SCHWYLL.** This work was completed in August, 1937, since when it has been possible to pump three million gallons of water per day from the Schwyll source. The maximum amount pumped in any one day during the drought was one and a half million gallons.

4. **GARW FECHAN SCHEME.** This scheme which includes the removal of the existing intake to a point higher up the valley in order to avoid contamination as a result of tipping on the mountain top, was completed early in 1937.

5. **WORK APPROVED IN 1937 AND COMMENCED IN 1938.**

- (a) Erection of Reservoir and improvement of water supply at Evanstown.
- (b) Main extension to provide properties with a water supply at Garreg, Blaengarw.

6. **TREATMENT OF WATER AT THE SOURCES.**

Proposals have been submitted to the Ministry of Health for treatment of water at all the sources of supply not now treated. This scheme will be very costly, and it is hoped that assistance will be obtained from the Special Areas Fund. In the meantime there is continuous patrol of the Board's Gathering Grounds during the summer season where there is danger of contamination. The present sources of supply already treated are:—Schwyll by chlorination; Pwllwy by chlorination; Nantymoel Low Level by filtration and chlorination; Dymbath by filtration (in the near future)."

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Progress was made during the year in improving the sufficiency of the arrangements for drainage, sewerage, and sewage disposal in the area. These works were carried out with the aid of grants from the Commissioner for the Special Areas, and as a result it has been possible for the Local Authority to effect improvements in parts of the district where unsatisfactory sewage arrangements existed.

Brief details of the schemes completed and of those approved, but not yet commenced, are given hereunder:—

1. Sewerage of Pwllcarn, Blaengarw.

„ „ Llandyfodwg.

These schemes were completed during the year.

A subsidiary sewer was laid to convey the sewage from Pwllcarn to the trunk sewer at Blaengarw in substitution for the inadequate and insanitary cesspools to which the properties had previously been drained. This improvement is of the utmost benefit to the residents in this area.

At Llandyfodwg a new subsidiary sewer was laid to connect this village to the main sewer; the work was completed in October, 1937, but all the properties have not yet been connected to the sewer.

The total cost of these schemes was £2,824, for which a grant of 75 per cent. was made from the Special Areas Fund.

2. Sewerage of Garreg, Blaengarw.

A subsidiary sewer to connect these properties to the trunk sewer was laid in December, 1937, at a cost of £607, towards which a grant of 75 per cent. was made from the Special Areas Fund. The work of connection of the individual properties to the subsidiary sewer is in progress.

3. Sewerage of Penbryn and Brynmenyn.

The scheme for the adequate disposal of the sewerage from these villages at an estimated cost of £2,080 was approved with some modifications. The finally approved scheme provides for the connection of the Penbryn houses to the adjacent sewer of the Penybont Main Sewerage Board, for the connection of ten houses in the area of the Penybont Rural District Council to the new Brynmenyn sewer, and for the construction of a new sewer at Brynmenyn connected to a pumping station from which the sewage will be pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works at Bryncethin. This work has not yet been commenced, but it is hoped that the scheme will be completed in 1938.

4. Sewerage of Bettws and Shwt.

The scheme for the provision of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal for these villages was approved at a provisional cost of £2,260. Work has not yet been commenced.

5. New Sewage Disposal Works at Brynmenyn.

The preliminary investigations to trace the infiltration of surface water into the sewers are in progress; final approval of the Council's proposals will not be given until these investigations have been completed.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—An approach was made by the Council during the year to the Mid-Glamorgan Rivers Catchment Board in an endeavour to check the river pollution in the area; up to the present no tangible results have been achieved.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—No improvements have as yet been effected in the methods of refuse disposal; the many refuse dumps throughout the district do not improve the amenities of the neighbourhood since they are both unsightly and insanitary and cannot be considered conducive to public health.

The provision of a refuse destructor would effect an immediate improvement, and serious consideration should be given to the matter.

PITHEAD BATHS.—The pit-head baths at Nantymoel and Blaengarw continue to be well availed of; both sets of baths are maintained in excellent condition.

The new pit-head baths at the Wyndham Colliery, Ogmore Vale, are nearing completion.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.—The post-mortem room provided at the Isolation Hospital for general use continues to prove advantageous.

PUBLIC BATHS.—No improvements have as yet been effected at the Pontycymmer bath; the necessity for filtration and adequate chlorination of the water continues to exist.

An application has been made to the Committee for Physical Training and Recreation for a grant towards the cost of necessary improvements, and for the purchase and improvement of the Ogmore Vale bath.

SCHOOLS.—Inspections of the public elementary schools as to sanitary conditions and water supply were made during the year, and conditions were found to be satisfactory on the whole. The Glamorgan Education Authority has agreed to connect Glynogwr School to the new Llandyfodwg sewer and to modernise the sanitary conveniences; these improvements have not yet been carried out.

ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS.—5 Council houses were disinfested during the year with sulphur dioxide gas; disinfestation is carried out by the Surveyor's department; no steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—No "Health Week" was celebrated in the district during 1937, but health propaganda films were shown from time to time in the district cinemas. As part of the Ministry of Health propaganda campaign, supplies of posters, folders, book-marks and other material were displayed and distributed throughout the district.

In addition to these the usual monthly posters supplied by the Health and Cleanliness Council were displayed.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year were as follows :—

Inspections under the Housing Acts...	...	...	507
" " " Public Health Acts ...	...	...	2,984
Investigations and visits in cases of infectious disease	...	...	168
Revisits in cases of infectious disease ...	...	...	254
Inspections of slaughter-houses and slaughtering	...	...	1,139
Cowsheds and dairies	...	...	488
Bakehouses	...	...	88
Cinemas	...	...	214
Fried fish shops	...	...	54
Ice-cream vendors' premises	...	...	57
Schools and public buildings	...	...	235
Workshops	...	...	98
Imported meat shops	...	...	166
Under Shops' Acts	...	...	401
Special complaints investigated	...	...	276
Drains tested and relaid	...	...	41
Samples of water collected for analysis	...	...	10
" " milk collected for bacteriological examination	...	...	49
" " milk tested for sediment	...	...	238
" " milk examined for presence tubercle bacilli	...	...	14

Of the 909 notices served, 541 were informal notices, whilst the remaining 368 were statutory notices.

Police-court proceedings were instituted against one owner for non-compliance with the terms of a statutory notice; the case was withdrawn on payment of costs and an undertaking to execute the necessary works, which were completed satisfactorily.

PREMISES & OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

There are 133 premises in the district which are controlled by bye-laws and regulations.

The number and character of these premises are as follows :—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	10
Cowsheds	...	...	69
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	54

133

CINEMAS & MUSIC-HALLS.

Periodical inspections of these premises were made throughout the year, and a detailed inspection was made prior to the annual licensing meeting of the Council.

All the premises were found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The erection of the Memorial Hall at Pontcymmer has provided this township with a public hall which compares favourably with similar buildings in other districts.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The district slaughterhouses are maintained in a satisfactory state, with the exception of the registered slaughterhouse at Ffaldan Square, Pontcymmer and the licensed slaughterhouse at Greenfield Terrace, Blaengarw, in both of which improvements are necessary.

SHOPS ACTS.

401 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the shops in the area.

5 shops were found to require repairs, which were carried out by the proprietors.

The statutory provisions with regard to lighting, washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, and seats for women assistants are complied with.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The number of workshops in the district in 1937 was 90.

No matter was referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

There are no outworkers engaged throughout the urban area.

The following table sets out the number and classification of workshops in the district.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Boots	...	...	...	...	20
Bread and Confectionery	...	...	...	...	14
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	19
Coach Building	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	7
Electricity	...	...	...	...	2
Letterpress Printing	...	...	...	...	4
Millinery	...	...	...	...	10
Motor Repair Depots	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurisation Plant	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	4
Sawing and Mortar	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlery	...	...	...	...	1
Smithies	...	...	...	...	4
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	3
Watch and Clock Repairs	...	...	...	...	3

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	84	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	186	3	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ...	270	3	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	4	4	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
TOTAL ...	4	4	—	—

IV.—Housing.

No houses were erected by the Local Authority during the year. None of the 210 municipally-owned houses were vacant on 31st December.

Much of the overcrowding in the district was relieved by migration; there remain, however, a number of houses occupied by two families, none of which are adapted for double tenancy.

The family living in apartments has little or no conveniences, and the discomforts of life under these circumstances have to be experienced in order to be appreciated.

Consideration should be given to the provision of a small type of house at a low rental for the accommodation of such families.

Insofar as other housing conditions are concerned the progressive effects of subsidence continue to offer the most difficult problem. A number of houses become unfit for habitation each year as a result of subsidence due to undermining, and it is not easy for the owner to decide whether to carry out extensive reconstruction work on properties which may become unfit within a few years, or to abandon the houses. It is unfortunate that there is no provision for any compensation to be paid at least to owner-occupiers in such cases.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during 1937 :—

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made... 3,491 & 4,308
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses (included above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made 93 & 178

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	13
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1015

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	680
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	231
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	208
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1
4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV, OVERCROWDING.	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	74
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	89
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	520
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	18

V.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Systematic inspections of farms and dairies were carried out during the year; 161 visits were paid to farms and 327 to dairies.

238 milk sediment tests were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and in any instance where the visible sediment was excessive the attention of the producer was directed to the result so that he might take steps to exercise more care in his methods of production.

Samples of milk, produced or sold in the district, were collected for bacteriological examination by the Sanitary Inspectors and the County Public Health Department; the examinations were carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

The results were reasonably satisfactory on the whole, but the methods of many producers leave a great deal of room for improvement.

A series of demonstrations of clean milk production methods was carried out with the co-operation of the County Agricultural Committee towards the end of the year in an endeavour to interest producers; the attendances at the demonstrations were poor.

14 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli; of these, 2 samples were found by the County Bacteriologist to contain tubercle bacilli.

The results were conveyed to the County Veterinary Inspector who examined the herds; as a result the infected cows were discovered and slaughtered.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Two producers hold licences from the Glamorgan County Council for the production of accredited milk.

Four distributors were granted licences to distribute "Tuberculin Tested" milk in bottles.

Five distributors were granted licences to retail "Pasteurised" milk in bottles.

A continuing licence for the production and distribution of "Pasteurised" milk was granted to the Nantymoel Industrial Co-operative Society; the results of the monthly examinations of samples continue to be satisfactory.

(b) MEAT.

Meat inspection was carried out systematically at the various slaughterhouses, butchers' shops and meat stalls in the district. Inspections of vans from which imported meat was sold were carried out as far as practicable.

The following table sets out the amount of meat seized, condemned, and destroyed as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Number inspected	720	371	442	6167	1982
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	...	...	...	1	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	29	52	...	186	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	4%	14%	...	3%	0.4%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	5	1	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	35	...	...	...	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.5%	0.27%	...	...	...

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The use of the humane killer for the slaughter of all animals is compulsory in the district.

(c) **OTHER FOODS.**

The premises in which foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale were systematically inspected and unsound food condemned as follows :—

Fish, 52 lbs.; Imported Meat, 22 lbs.

(d) Chemical and bacteriological examination of food is carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory. Samples of milk are sent at regular intervals and samples of other foods as occasion may arise.

(e) **NUTRITION.** Advice as to the correct feeding and nutrition of expectant mothers and children is given at the ante-natal clinics and infant welfare centres, and by the health visitors as part of their home-visiting duties. Diet-sheets for varying age-periods are available for distribution at clinics and centres.

VI.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED								CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL						TOTAL DEATHS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Whole District	1	2	3	4	5	6	Whole District	1	2	3	4	5	6	Whole District
WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Whole District	1	2	3	4	5	6	Whole District	1	2	3	4	5	6	Whole District
Scarlet Fever	24	37	8	4	28	2	103	9	8	6	4	12	2	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	1	3	10	2	3	...	19	1	3	10	2	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	1	7	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	2	1	...	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	10	13	1	5	28	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	4	1	12
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Ward No. 1.—Blaengarw Ward.
 " 2.—Pontycymmer Ward.
 " 3.—Betws-Pontyrhyl Ward.
 " 4.—Nantymoel Ward.
 " 5.—Tynnewydd Ward.
 " 6.—Abercerdyn Ward.

DIPHTHERIA.—19 cases of this disease were notified, an increase of 1 as compared with the previous year (18).

One death was attributed to diphtheria during 1937. All the notified cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, and all children from infected homes were automatically excluded from school for ten days after removal of the patient.

The majority of the cases occurred in the Brynmenyn area of the Bettws-Pontyrhyl ward and were connected with Brynmenyn Elementary School situated in the adjoining Penybont Rural District; a "carrier" was found in the class attended by a number of the cases, and no further cases occurred after his removal to hospital.

The type of disease was not unduly severe.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of diphtheria immunisation was continued during 1937; comparatively few parents availed themselves of the facilities offered for the protection of their children against diphtheria and the majority of those dealt with were entrants in the Infants' departments of the public elementary schools in the district; a few older children and new members of the Isolation Hospital staff were Schick-tested and immunised where necessary.

For children under 6 alum-toxoid was the antigen of choice; this was given in two injections—the first of 0.2 c.c., and the second of 0.5 c.c.—with an interval of a fortnight between each injection. My personal experience together with that of other workers, has led me to abandon "one-shot" immunisation, since it has been found that this method fails to confer immunity on a large percentage as evidenced by the results of post-Schick testing.

For older children toxoid-antitoxin floccules were used in three equal injections of 1 c.c., at intervals of a week.

No unduly severe reactions were observed in any of the immunised children.

The following tables set out the details of the work in 1937:—

(1) ALUM-TOXOID (2 injections: (a) 0.2 c.c.; (b) 0.5 c.c.)

103 children were immunised without a pre-Schick test:—

<i>Under 6</i>	<i>Over 6</i>	<i>Not Completed</i>
84	18	1

(2) T.A.F. (3 injections each of 1 c.c.)

<i>Over 6</i>
4

(3) PRE-SCHICK TESTS.

Pre-Schick testing was done in 19 instances with the following results :—

<i>Tests</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Immunised</i>	
			<i>A.T.</i>	<i>T.A.F.</i>
19	11	8	5	3

(4) POST-SCHICK TESTS.

Post-Schick testing was done in 114 cases, immunised with one injection of alum-toxoid (0.5 c.c.) some 9—12 months previously with the following results :—

<i>Tests</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Not read</i>	<i>% Positive</i>
114	76	37	1	32

All the positive reactors received a further injection of 0.5 c.c. alum-toxoid, and an endeavour will be made to retest them later.

(5) RETESTS.—3 children, previously Schick-positive after immunisation, were retested with the following results :—

<i>Tests</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
3	1	2

The two positive reactors received a further injection of 0.5 c.c. alum-toxoid.

COST.—The total cost of diphtheria toxin and antigens amounted to £24 4s. 6d.

DIPHtheria in Immunised Children.—Details of the occurrence of diphtheria in four immunised children are set out hereunder :—

- (1) *Case 1.*—This child had received *one* injection of T.A.M. in November, 1930 without a pre-Schick test; she gave a *negative* post-Schick test in April, 1931. She was admitted to hospital in May, 1937 and was a typical clinical case of diphtheria, confirmed bacteriologically; she showed evidence of toxæmia during the course of her illness, but ultimately made a complete recovery.
- (2) *Case 2.*—This child had been immunised with three injections of T.A.M. without a pre-Schick test in November, 1932; she was post-Schick *negative* in March, 1934. The diagnosis of diphtheria was confirmed clinically and bacteriologically; cardiac complications developed in the course of her illness.

- (3) *Case 3.*—This child had been immunised with a single injection (1 c.c.) of A.T. in May, 1934 without a pre-Schick test; she was post-Schick tested in February, 1936, but did not attend for the result to be read. The diagnosis was confirmed clinically and bacteriologically; cardiac complications ensued during the course of her illness.
- (4) *Case 4.*—This child had been immunised with a single injection (1 c.c.) of A.T. in July, 1936, but had not been retested. The diagnosis was confirmed clinically and bacteriologically and there was evidence of a minor degree of toxæmia during the course of her illness.

I desire, once again, to place on record my appreciation of the help rendered to me in this work by the head teachers, by the sanitary inspectors, and by the health visitors.

SCARLET FEVER.—103 cases of this disease were notified during 1937, a decrease of 7 as compared with the previous year (110).

No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever during the year.

41 cases were removed to hospital and any children from these homes were excluded from school for ten days after removal of the patient.

When the case was not removed to hospital, any other children in the home were excluded from school until the patient was declared free from infection.

No general use was made of the Dick test or of scarlet fever prophylactic inoculation; 5 new members of the Isolation Hospital Staff were Dick-tested in 1937; all gave negative results.

PNEUMONIA.—63 cases of pneumonia were notified in 1937, an increase of 17 as compared with the previous year. 12 deaths were attributed to pneumonia during the year. The majority of the cases occurred in the late winter and early spring months, at which time there was also an epidemic of influenza in the district; 16 deaths were attributed to the latter disease during 1937.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—Arrangements have been made with the Glamorgan County Council for specialist examination and treatment at Bridgend Infirmary, of children suffering from major diseases or defects of the eyes.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
5	5	—	5	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	2	5	4	1	—	1	—	—
20—25 ...	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
25—35 ...	4	3	3	—	1	1	1	1
35—45 ...	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
45—55 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 & upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	17	15	8	4	3	5	2	2

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Of the 12 fatal cases, 1 had not been notified to me before death.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925; Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62; Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action taken or required.

ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.—31 patients were admitted to, and 39 patients discharged from the various tuberculosis hospitals in Wales during 1937.

GLAMORGAN VITAL STATISTICS. URBAN DISTRICTS, 1937.

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth- rate</i>	<i>Death- rate</i>	<i>Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 live-births)</i>
148 Smaller Towns ...	15.3	11.9	55
Administrative County	15.3	12.9	65
Urban Districts ...	15.6	13.2	66
Aberdare ...	13.9	14.8	73
Barry ...	13.8	13.3	59
Bridgend ...	15.4	13.2	69
Caerphilly ...	19.0	13.7	69
Cowbridge Borough ...	13.0	19.0	77
Gelligaer ...	18.2	11.4	38
Glyncorrwg ...	20.2	11.0	66
Llwehwr ...	14.5	11.6	69
Maesteg ...	17.3	12.5	64
Mountain Ash ...	16.3	14.4	85
Neath Borough ...	14.8	12.7	57
OGMORE AND GARW ...	15.2	12.8	95
Penarth ...	12.2	12.1	80
Pontypridd ...	16.3	14.6	69
Porthcawl ...	11.1	11.1	40
Port Talbot ...	17.3	12.1	54
Rhondda ...	14.5	13.7	67

The above table is supplied by the courtesy of
Dr. E. Colston Williams, County Medical Officer.

RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR 1937.

	Blackmill Inches of rain	Ogmore Vale Inches of rain	Pontycymmer Inches of rain
January ...	8.86	12.54	11.14
February ...	10.04	10.62	13.16
March ...	3.88	3.13	3.84
April ...	5.21	5.52	6.01
May ...	2.36	2.41	2.91
June ...	2.66	2.52	3.27
July ...	4.28	7.08	5.86
August ...	1.33	2.89	2.83
September ...	3.13	4.54	3.34
October ...	2.55	3.90	4.11
November ...	4.15	3.90	5.94
December ...	4.65	8.78	5.10
Totals ...	53.40	67.83	67.51

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to District			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1931 ...	27,130	459	471	17.4	233	8.6	4	72	32	68.0	301	11.1
1932 ...	26,840	390	413	15.4	251	9.3	3	50	35	85.0	298	11.1
1933 ...	26,880	403	440	16.4	231	8.6	3	71	41	95.0	299	11.2
1934 ...	26,230	386	438	16.7	255	9.7	3	65	29	66.0	317	12.1
1935 ...	25,800	337	412	16.0	204	8.0	3	72	22	53.0	273	10.6
1936 ...	25,170	313	401	15.9	233	9.2	4	90	33	82.0	319	12.7
1937 ...	24,240	300	368	15.2	242	9.9	3	72	35	95.0	311	12.8

OGMORE & GARW.

Causes of, and ages at Death, during the Year 1937.

[illegible]

TABLE IIa

OGMORE

Causes of, and ages at Death, during the Year 1937.

[illegible]

TABLE III. INFANTILE MORTALITY—WHOLE DISTRICT.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

Causes of Death.			Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified ...	...	11	2	3	4	20	1	6	5	3	35
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (Not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	6
Premature Birth	...	...	6	1	1	2	10	1	...	1	...	12
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	1	1	...	7

Nett Births registered during the Calendar Year :—

Legitimate

356

Illegitimate

12

Nett Deaths registered during the Calendar Year :—

Legitimate Infants

35

Illegitimate Infants

0

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

Nett Births registered during the Calendar Year :—	
Legitimate	Illegitimate
186	7

Nett Deaths registered during the Calendar Year :—	
Legitimate Infants	Illegitimate Infants
17	0

TABLE IIIb. INFANTILE MORTALITY. GARW.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

Causes of Death.			Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified ...	...	6	1	3	1	11	...	3	3	1	18
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (Not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
Premature Birth ...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	5

Nett Births registered during the Calendar Year :—

Legitimate

Illegitimate

171

5

Nett Deaths registered during the Calendar Year :—

Legitimate Infants

Illegitimate Infants

18

0

SALTERS LTD., Printers, Cardiff



